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MUKERJEE, RADHAKAMAL. *The Foundations of Indian Economics*. Pp. xxvi, 515. Price, \$3.00. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1916.

Here is a study of Indian industrial life by a young Indian economist, who not only gives a description of the economic life of the people, but also sets forth a program for the future industrial expansion of the Empire. Book I, *The Social Environment*, discusses the economic transformation that is going on in rural India, and describes the various social factors at the basis of India's economic life, viz. the family, caste and religion. Book II, comprising 200 pages, describes the various cottage and village industries and since these industries dominate the industrial life this section is of special importance. Here is a great amount of new data in regard to Indian life, gathered by first hand investigation by the author. Book III describes the Credit and Trade Systems which have developed in India as a necessary result of, or support to, the cottage industries. Here rural credit systems, means of buying and selling, transportation means and methods are treated. Book IV, on the Economic Progress of India, is the constructive portion of the volume. The present system of village life and industry as it has developed in India, the author maintains, is a result of evolution responding to the geographical, historical and social environment of the people. The future, he believes, must proceed along the line of the past. The attempt to force systems and methods of industrial organizations, which originated in the West under different environmental conditions, will be futile in India. Not that large scale production under the factory system may not develop, for the author points out where this may be both inevitable and desirable, but the small workshop and the cottage industry can be made the very center and foundation of industrial expansion in India. By means of proper organization, coöperation and technical education, he believes that the village life of India can form the basis of a modern industry of vast economic importance, and at the same time preserve the best in what is peculiar to Indian civilization and avoid the great evils that have accompanied the industrial revolution in western countries. In other words, India's economic salvation lies not in bodily taking over the industrial system of the West, but in developing and modernizing her own industrial system which, because it fits the environment, will most assure a prosperous, progressive and contented population.

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OGG, FREDERIC AUSTIN. *Economic Development of Modern Europe*. Pp. xvi, 657. Price, \$2.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1917.

With the growing interest in economic and social history, the need of a book which should adequately describe these phases in the development of modern Europe has been keenly felt. Rand's *Selections* was the best single volume available, but was incomplete and one-sided. In the present book, Professor Ogg has presented a comprehensive and fairly well-balanced picture of the economic development of England, France and Germany, which is certainly the best single volume on the subject. There is little attempt at economic analysis or

causal explanation, but a clear description of the surface phenomena is given. A knowledge of the political background is taken for granted.

The volume is divided into four parts, of which the first, comprising about one-fifth of the book, describes succinctly the antecedents of nineteenth century growth. A third of the work is devoted to part two, Agriculture, Industry, and Trade since 1815, and this seems to the reviewer to constitute the most important portion of the book. There is an over-emphasis of commerce and a relative neglect of manufactures; this is probably due to the fact that so much literature is available on the former, especially on the subject of the tariff which appears in the legislative records, and so little on the latter. But it would have been a worthwhile task if the author had filled in the gaps. The interrelations of agriculture, manufactures, transportation, and commerce are not adequately brought out, but each topic is traced separately.

In the latter half of the book, which deals with Population and Labor and Socialism and Social Insurance, the author is more at home. Here there is a story to tell which needs no economic analysis, and the sources are historical and legislative. The author's interest would seem to have been greatest in the last part, to which one-fourth of the book is given, and here he has done some of his best work.

Professor Ogg has depended for the most part upon secondary sources and most of these are written in English. Thus, in the bibliography on German Socialism, seventeen of the references are English, three French, and only five German. Indeed, it is clear that the author has not depended upon German sources, and that his citation of these references is purely formal, for they are never cited by chapter and page, as are the English works. In the chapter on Russia there is not a single reference to a German authority, although that is the chief source of information for one who does not read Russian. The bibliographies at the end of each chapter are well arranged and will prove of great assistance to those who wish to go beyond this book. It is evident, however, that they have not received the same careful attention which the author gave to the text, for there are not infrequent errors in titles, in spelling, etc. But these are minor blemishes. Taken as a whole, the work is a clear and interesting account of an important field, written in a facile style.

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POLITICAL SCIENCE

DOMINIAN, LEON. *The Frontiers of Language and Nationality in Europe*. Pp. xviii, 375. Price, \$3.00. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1917.

As a comprehensive popular survey of the linguistic and racial areas in the countries of western and southern Europe and in Asia Minor, Mr. Dominian's book is of unusual interest. His discussion reviews a wide range of literature—much wider it appears than the selected bibliography which concludes the book—and there are presented a large number of tables, maps and illustrations without which visual aids the reader, in spite of the easy style of the author, would find the chapters hard reading and difficult to follow. Geographic influences in